How Goldseekers Get the Metal Out of the Earth.

Working With Sluices - Hydraulic Diggings, Conditions of Mining in Alaska, California and Australia-Primitive Vein Mining. Treatment with Chemicals.

BY KARL McELROY. PART IL

in the first 100 feet.

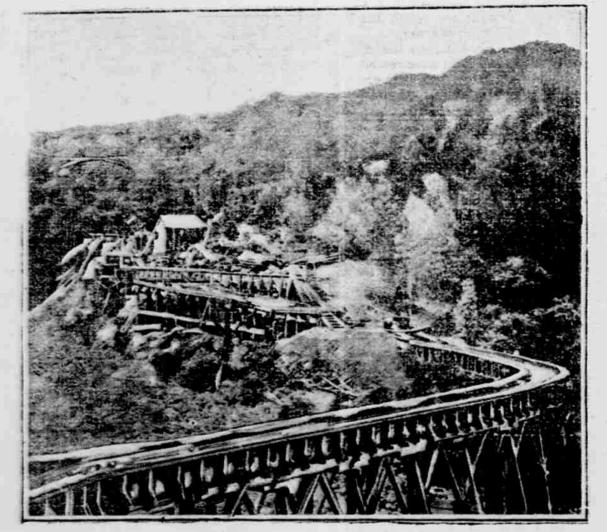
Across the bettom of the sluices are placed In Alaska, owing to the peculiar conditions

sure being directed against a bank until it | near the surface is avoided.

From time to time a clean-up is made. and the sand taken out and washed in a special short sluice, or, where its richness warrants it, panned. Water is usually kept running through the sluice at night to prevent unlawful clean-ups.

A convenent method of handling large quantities of dirt is what is called groundsluicing. A creek is dammed and a stream of water turned over the dirt to be washed. The third step in advance in mining is the Men stir the bottom up with picks and when use of a sluice. A sluice is a trough made it has excavated itself a channel with their of three planks nailed together. Towards assistance as low as it is possible or desirable one end it has a slight taper to permit its to go, the banks are tumbled in till as much insertion into another "box." Any number dirt as possible has been sent down stream. of these boxes may be placed together, and The sand and stuff remaining in the bed of in the large hydraulic workings the total the artificial stream are then panned. length may be several miles. Every portion | Where it is possible this is a very good catches some go'd, but 93 per cent. are found | method in primitive mining. It is very wasteful, but very cheap.

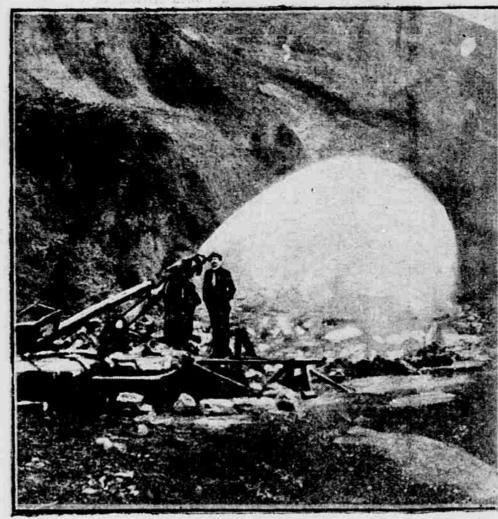
riffles, just as in the cradle. In large sluices of climate, a new method of treatment has th bottom is paved with bowlders laid to- been evolved. As the ground is frozen most ge her or with blocks of wood. In operation of the time, ordinary methods of sluicing the dirt is shoveled into the upper end, a will not answer. During the Winter shafts stream of water being made to flow through, are sunk through the gravel until bed-rock Sand and stones go down stream while the is reached. The method of penetrating the gold sinks behind the riffles or into the sand frozen ground is primitive but effective. between the bowlders of the pavement. In | Fires are built on the ground, and when working with sluices mercury is generally | thawed out a few feet the dirt is removed poured into the upper end from time to time, with pick and shovel. When bed rock is the idea being that it wets the fine gold and | reached, "drifts" (tunnels) are driven in all clings to it, the two together forming an ag- directions, the same procedure of alternate glomerate too heavy to be transported by thawing and picking being followed. The dirt removed is piled, and when Summer In the great hydraulic diggings of Cali- comes it is washed in short sluices. By this form a the dirt is mined and washed with | method of working the expense and trouble the same water, a stream under heavy pres- of handling the more or less barren material



caves in and all washes down into the sluice. In California and Australia this method Where this is done long sluices are used and of drifting along bed-rock was largely fola ravine gives favorable opportunity, the is put up, consisting of two notched uprights, line of sluce is interrupted, and in its place with a round shaft lying in the notches. is put a grating of heavy iron bars in line | The end of the shaft is provided with a with the floor of the sluice. This is the crank and handle. A half barrel is used treating free-milling ores. A stamp-mill grizzly. The mixture of water, stones and for the bucket, a handle and ball being put consists of a series of iron mortars placed in sand comes tumbling down the sluice, and on by the miner himself and a piece of halfthe stones are intercepted and thrown off inch rope used to hoist with.

The front is cut down and provided
with a sieve arrangement. Into the mortar the stones are intercepted and thrown off inch rope used to hoist with. into the ravine, while water and fine stuff | Where the ground is treacherous (which | drops a heavy stamp-shoe to pulverize the drop through the bars into another sluice it is not in Alaska, for the simple reason ore. The shoe is lifted by a slender rod which

vein mining where the "quartz" (the uni- and mercury slime are caught and retained in the world but a combination of



HYDRAULIC MINING.

greater percentage of gold than many mod- is free-milling and power cheap, there is no ern and more pretentious machines. It is method for treating gold ore cheaper than made by constructing a round inclosure with the stamp mill.

added, and the horse started. When the the Treadwell. material is reduced to slime and sand, water | is added, and the mass stirred up to make | are not of great interest to the prospector, the amalgam settle. The top stuff is then | since more or less capital is required to work taken off and the bottom material panned. Of | them. The oldest is the chlorination method. course, several charges may be worked before | The roasted ore is treated in a vat with one of the iron bottles in which the mercury is bought, a piece of gas-pipe being tapped

Only "free-milling" ores are suitable for the arrastra: that is, ores in which most of the gold can be recovered by simply crushing and panning. Where an ore contains "grizzlies" are inserted. At intervals where lowed in early days. A simple windlass pyrites or changes materially in burning it is not free-milling, and must be treated by modern processes.

The stamp-mill is the usual method for that it is frozen solid) the shaft is timbered. engages with a cam-wheel and is lifted by This second sluice is given less grade than This is done by fitting timbers into it four power, and allowed to drop of its own

versal Western term for any auriferous vein | by the mercury surface of the plate. From matter) is rich enough it is worked up in an | time to time the mill is stopped, the amalarrastra. This is a Mexican machine, and gam removed from the mortars, and the although slow and cumbrous, it saves a plate scraped with a knife. Where the ore

size of a walnut or a baseball, is thrown into the ore is quarried. Senator Jones, of Ne-

ticularly adapted to some gold ores, but not started, then you can make money awfully to the majority. The powdered ore is treated fast.

Such an Easy

METHODS OF MINING the first, since the heavy stones being gotten rid of, not so much fall is necessary to keep the material moving. The finer gold is thereby given a chance to settle. After an "sets," as they are called, are horizontal. a slime by the dropping of the stamps it is filter filled with zinc shavings, when the interval comes another grizzly, the bars Small poles or boards, when they are cheap, splashed through the screen, and runs off, gold is thrown down and the zinc dissolves. being placed closer together than those of are driven back of these sets next the dirt together with the water, across an inclined The liquid emerging from the filter is used the first; and so on, till the stuff remaining | wall, extending from one set to the next | copper plate, the topof which has been silvered and then amaigamated with mercury. | much zinc in solution as to be worthless, The pavement of the top boxes is removed shafts sunk in vein mining. In primitive the coarse gold there while the finer gold anid is extremely poisonous, being nothing National President Raynor responded. famous prussic acid with potash.

In South Africa, in the Transvaal, the ores are treated by a combination of methods. The ores are stamped rather coarse in stamp mills, and the coarse gold saved. The fine stuff leaving the stamps is sent over a vanning machine, by which the heavy particles of pryites are eliminated. Tuese are rousted and treated with chlorin. with cyanid. The waste cyanid liquors are run into ponds, where in the course of time the cyanid disappears. At first the mortality among the cows and Kafirs of the region (the two are supposed in Africa to rank the same in the social scale) was terrific, but nowadays they are reported to have learned that these leachings are bad medicine.

In this country many ores not adapted to other treatment are smelted. They are charged into blast furnaces along with copper or lead ore, limestone, iron ore, and coal. The limestone and iron ore combine with the "gangue" (rock containing the gold) to form a glass, or slag, while the copper or lead ore reduces to metal and dissolves the gold. Silver, when present, accompanies it. The melted metals dissolve the gold, just as mercury does in ordinary methods of working. The glassy slag is tapped out of one hole at the bottom of the furnace, and the lead or copper carrying the gold from another. From the gold or copper ("base bullion") the gold is afterwards separated by chemical methods. When once started the action of the furnace is continuous, and it frequently runs along for years.

Plenty of Boy Soldiers.

James M. Baird, a veteran of the 112th Ill. M't'd Inf., Almeria, Neb., referring to the young Cuban patriot of Michigan who regrets that he cannot enlist in aid of Cuba because he is only 15 years old, says: "Bless his young heart. Doesn't he know that we had plenty of good boys in our army in the late war only 15, and some even 14 and 13? A good recruit in walls of stone or board. In the center is an upright shaft. The bottom is paved Cal., the total cost of mining and stamping was only 13 when he enlisted, and Capt. John my company, who served 18 months faithfully, with heavy stones. From the shaft extends ore at one time did not exceed 43 cents a Clem, who immortalized himself by killing a a horizontal arm, to which is secured a large | ton. Many of the biggest mines of the rebel Colonel at Chickamanga, was only 12 fragment of rock by rings and chain. It is world do not have ore that averages more | years old, and small of his age. We read of so attached that as shaft and arm rotate the than \$4 or \$5 a ton. This is the case with | Gen. Andrew Jackson fighting the British stone is dragged in a circular path over the the great Homstake mine in Dakota, which when he was but 13 years old. The Cubaus bottom. To the outer end of the arm is has yielded many millions, and with the would certainly appreciate any help that we

the arrastra, a pound or two of mercury vada, the Silver man, is a large owner in | How Some of Our Readers Can Make Money, Last month I cleared, after paying all ex-Chemical methods of treating gold ores | penses, \$355.85; the month previous \$260, and have at the same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well, as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely, a clean-up is made. The amalgam, finally water and a mixture of bleaching powder and every family wants one, which makes separated by panning, is squeezed through and sulphuric acid, which sets free chlorine, selling very easy. I do no canvassing. Peoa chamois-skin bag and the mercury e cap- which in turn dissolves the gold. Bromine, ple hear about the Dish Washer, and come ing used over again, while the solid amal-gam remaining in the bag is placed in a re-substituted for the chlorine, as it is cheaper cheap washer has never before been put on tort and the mercury distilled off, leaving impure gold behind. The retort is made of phuric acid. The purpose of roasting the ore is to the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes burn off the pyrites, which use up and waste without wetting the hands. As soon as peochlorine. Ores free from pyrites are gener- | ple see the washer work they want one. You ally free-milling and treated in stamp mills. | can make more money and make it quicker The water carrying in solution the gold is than with any other household article on the run into large wooden vats, and mixed with | market. I feel convinced that any lady or a solution of copperas (green sulfate of iron), gentleman can make from \$10 to \$14 per day which throws down the gold in the shape of around home. My sister and brother have a heavy brownish powder. The treated started in the business, and are doing splen-liquid contains no more gold, and is run did. You can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Company, Cyaniding is a new method and is par- | Station A, Pittsburg, Pa. They help you get

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Annual Convention of the Auxiliary to the

The Indianapolis Convention of Ladies' Aid Society was held for three days. Miss Anna Sims, President of the Indiana Division, on behalf of the State, and Miss Addie Wallace, The same method of timbering is used in Mercury is kept in the mortar and retains when it is run out to waste. Potassium cy- on behalf of the city, welcomed the guests, on Sullivan's Island. Its other front wastex-

report. The National Secretary, Mrs. May R. | the time Charleston was fired on B. ttery Baldwin, reported a balance in the treasury of Gregg consisted of two 10-inch Columbiads \$244.85. She reported the number in good and a water battery of six 32-rifled Parrott members, 5,060; a gain of 13 Societies and 656 guns, a detachment from my regiment (the members in the year.

The Committees on Ritual and Rules and Regulations recommended that a committee be

being Mrs. E. H. R. Davis, of Washington, D. C. Other officers: V.-P., Miss Addie Wallace, Indiana; Chap., Mrs. Mary Homahor, Illinois; Treas., Mrs. Lydia Tamer, New York; Ins., Mrs. Emma Schuler, Louisville, Ky.; Mustering and Installing Officer, Mrs. Sarah Lyon, Minnesota. National Council, Mrs. Mary L. Warren, Wakefield, Mass.; Mrs. Mamie Dorsey, Maryland, and Mrs. Elicabeth Herr, Laneaster,

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

An 11th Me. Man Tells What He Knows

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade George Barber, Co. G, 112th N. Y., in his article, "Bombarding Rebel Strongholds," says that on the extreme end of Cummings Point was situated Fort Wagner. This is a mistake. The point mentioned from Asthma. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley. was Fort Gregg. Fort Wagner was at least | Iowa, writes that for eighteen years he slept one half mile down the island, on a narrow neck situated fronting the ocean, and only a Hay-fever season, and the Kola Plant cured sand-beach between the water and its ramparts of sand. To the rear of the fort a remedy. If you are a sufferer we advise you to marsh extended, through which a creek ran to the rear of what we called the water battery, a part of Fort Wagner.

After our forces had driven the rebels off Morris Island, the forts were remodeled to yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. suit the situation, and Fort Gillmore, which It costs you nothing and you should surely contained one 300-rifle Parrott gun and one try it.

200 and one 100-pound gun of the same make and a mortar battery, was built afterwards. It was constructed under fire of the rebel forts. Gregg was about 1,000 feet to the left of Gillmore, facing James Island, on which were the rebel forts, Citizens' Battery and Fort Johnson. Gillmore was to the right, facing Fort Moultrie, across the bay, posed to the fire of the guns of Battery B National President Raynor read her annual and Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter. At

brated Swamp Angel. A common practice among our artilleryappointed to revise the Ritual and Regulations men was the knocking down of the flagduring the coming year and report at the staff on Moultrie. But the slickest jub by The fine stuff leaving the vanners is treated next Convention. This recommendation was our artillery was sinking a Johnny Bull, blockade runner on the night of Feb. 2. After a close contest Miss Kate C. Raynor | She had run through our fleet, it being a was re-elected President, the other candidate foggy night, but was discovered by our boys

Fort Gillmore was sometimes called Battery Chatfield, and Fort Wagner was called Fort Strong, after the death of that gallant officer. - Wm. H. DOUGHTY, Co. F. 11th Me.,

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	Silk Umbrella		-	"	10
	Club Skates	-		"	5
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-					10.10

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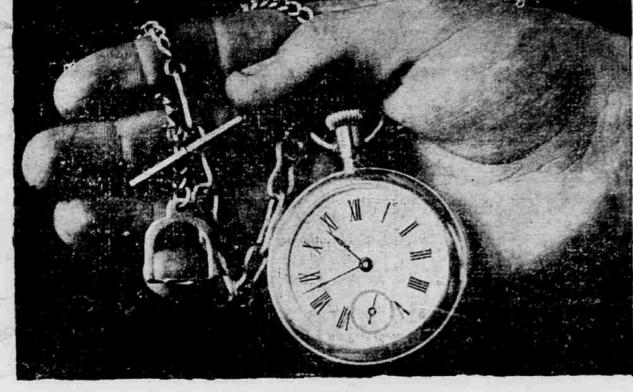
HIS IS, UNDOUBTEDLY, THE MOST thrilling book of the great civil war. The the enemy's country, through all their adventures and changing fortunes, until the few survivors stood once more under the old flag. No single war story vividly presents so many of the hidden, underground elements of the known at that time. struggle against rebellion as this. From beginning to end the reader's attention never wearies, and he rises from the perusal feeling almost as if he had again lived through those | charm, so that the outfit is ready to put | timepiece in the market; so don't be withterrible days. The adventurers traversed the on and wear as soon as received. Confederacy in all directions; some perished as spies, all suffered terribly, and the wonder is that any escaped alive.

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Way of Getting



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